

Tsuguo HONGO*: Notes on Japanese larger fungi (23)**

本郷次雄*: 日本産きのこ類の研究 (23)

In this paper five new species of fleshy fungi distributed in *Leucocoprinus*, *Rhodophyllus*, *Boletus* and *Tylopilus* are described and illustrated. Color names given in quotations are those of Ridgway (1912), and color notations, e.g. 17F4, from Kornerup and Wanscher (1967). The collections cited are all deposited in the writer's herbarium at Ôtsu.

148) *Leucocoprinus subglobisporus* Hongo, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Pileo 1.8–2.5 cm lato, e ovato campanulato, deinde explanato vel subdepresso, medio obtuse umbonato, sicco, albo, squamulis minutis flocculosis pallide vinaceis (“Light grayish vinaceous”) ornato, centro squamulis continuo obscurioreque (“Russet-vinaceous”), margine asquamuloso, longe sulcato-striato; carne tenuissima, fragilissima, alba, odore nullo; lamellis remotis, subdistantibus, albis; stipite 2.5–6 cm longo, 1.5–2.5 mm crasso, sursum leviter attenuato, basi incrassato, albo, sericeo, subpruinoso, cavo; annulo albo, membranaceo, angusto, distante, mobili; sporis 6.7–9.7×5–7.5 μ m, late ovoideis vel subgloboseis, levibus, \pm crassetunicatis, poro germinativo angusto praesente, sub microscopio hyalinis, pseudoamylodeis; basidiis 15.5–23×9–11 μ m, tetrasporis; cheilocystidiis 33–61×15.5–22 μ m, numerosis, clavatis vel pyriformibus, hyalinis, tenuitunicatis; epicute pilei e trichodermio in parte centrali consistente quod ex elementis elongatis 5–28 μ m latis efformatum est.

Hab. Cespitose or gregarious on refuse heap, Tanakami-Sato, Ôtsu-city, Shiga-pref., Aug. 21, 1971 (no. 4517—holotype).

Distr. Japan (Shiga).

The present fungus bears a superficial resemblance to *L. otsuensis* Hongo which might be conspecific with *L. lilacinogranulosus* (Henn.) Locq., but is easily distinguished by the broadly ovoid to subglobose spores.

149) *Rhodophyllus kjuensis* Hongo, sp. nov. (Fig. 2: 1–3)

Pileo 3.5–5 cm lato, convexo dein plano-subumbonato, margine primum

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** Continued from Journ. Jap. Bot. 54: 301–310 (1979).

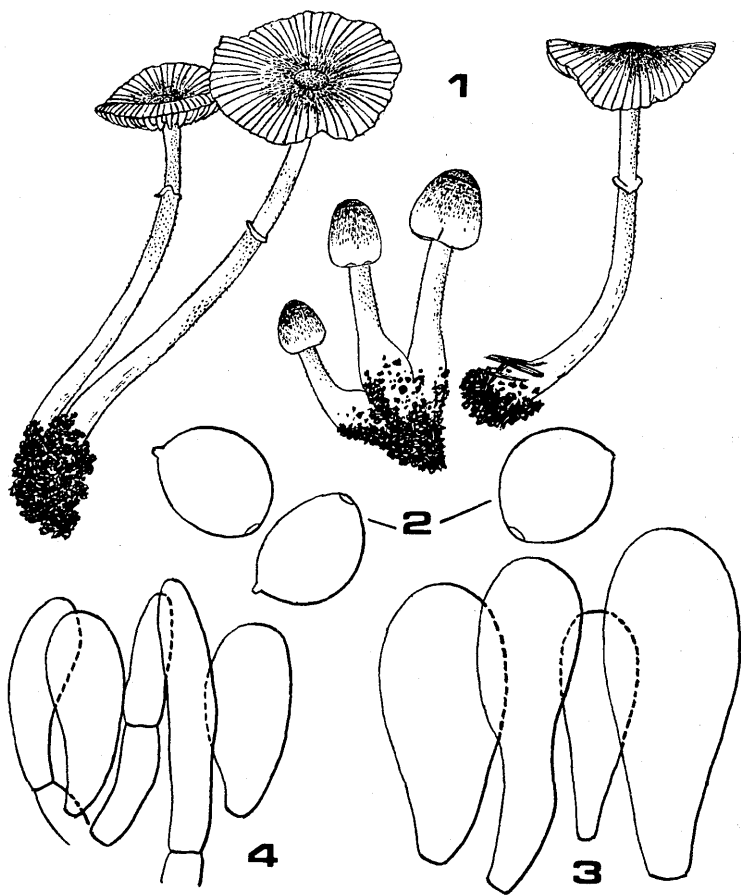


Fig. 1. *Leucocoprinus subglobosporus* Hongo. 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, cheilocystidia; 4, cuticle. 1, $\times 1$; 2, $\times 2000$; 3, $\times 1000$; 4, $\times 500$.

incurvata, sicco, atro-violaceo (17F4), minute velutino; carne alba, sub cute \pm violacea, odore nullo; lamellis sinuatis, subdistantibus, albis deinde carnis; stipite 4 cm longo, 5 mm crasso, deorsum subincrassato, subconcolore, minute villososquamuloso, basi albido-tomentoso, solido; sporis $8.5-13 \times 6-8 \mu\text{m}$, sub microscopio substramineis, 6-7-angulatis, elongatis; basidiis $43-48 \times 10-12.5 \mu\text{m}$, tetrasporis; cheilocystidiis et pleurocystidiis nullis; hyphis fibulatis, in tramate hymenophorali subparallelis; epicute pilei trichodermiali, cellula terminali sub-

cylindracea vel ad apicem attenuata, 7–17 μm diam., purpurea, tenuitunicata.

Hab. On the ground in deciduous forest, near Chôjabaru, Kujû Mts., Ôita-pref., Sept. 30, 1978 (no. 5829—holotype): in *Pinus-Quercus* forest, Dôshi-mura, Yamanashi-pref., Sept. 18, 1983 (no. 6490).

Distr. Japan (Ôita, Yamanashi).

Recognized by the dark violet cap and stipe, the slender spores and the presence of numerous clamp connections. Nearest to *Entoloma purpureum* Petch of Sri Lanka, but differing in the comparatively short stipe and slightly narrower spores. In addition, the latter lacks clamp connections in the hyphae of context according to Pegler (1977).

150) **Boletus pseudoluridus** Hongo, sp. nov. (Fig. 3)

Pileo ca. 7 cm lato, convexo-plano, haud viscido, minute subtomentoso, e cinnamomeo argillaceo (inter "Cinnamon" et "Clay color"), margine leniter projiciente; carne crassa, pallide flava, fractu intense cyanescente, odore nullo, sapore leviter acidulo; hymenophoro tubuloso, tubulis fere adnatis, ± 5 mm longis, flavis ("Primuline yellow"), fractu cyanescentibus; poris tubulis concoloribus, cyanescentibus, minutis, 2–3 in uno mm, rotundatis vel subangulatis; stipite 6.5 cm longo, 1.2 cm ad apicem, 2 cm ad basin crasso, basi subbulboso, sursum flavo, deorsum rubello, tenuiter rubro-reticulato, cyanescente, solido; sporis 8–10.5(11.5) \times 3.5–5 μm , inaequilateraliter oblongis, levibus, depressione suprahilari praeditis, sub microscopio melleis; basidiis 27–33 \times 8–10 μm , tetrasporis; pleurocystidiis 29–40 \times 5.5–9.5 μm , fusioideo-ventricosis, rostratis, subacutis, hyalinis, tenuitunicatis; cheilocystidiis 18–38 \times 5–7.5 μm , fusioideo-ventricosis vel subclavatis, tenuitunicatis; tramate hymenophorali bilateralis; epicute pilei ex hyphis 4–7.5 μm crassis subintertextis efformata; caulobasidiis tetrasporis; caulocystidiis 48–60 \times 10–15 μm , fusioideo-ventricosis, rostratis, tenuitunicatis; hyphis defibulatis.

Hab. Along road-cuts in *Pinus densiflora-Quercus serrata* forest, Ôhira-yama, Ôtsu-city, Shiga-pref., Aug. 14, 1980 (no. 6148—holotype).

Distr. Japan (Shiga).

This fungus bears a superficial resemblance to *B. luridus* Schaeff.: Fr., from which it is easily distinguished by the not discolorous but yellow pores. It comes very near to *B. speciosus* Frost, but differs in the color of the cap, the intensely cyanescent flesh, and the smaller spores.

151) **Tylopilus argillaceus** Hongo, sp. nov. (Fig. 2: 4–7)

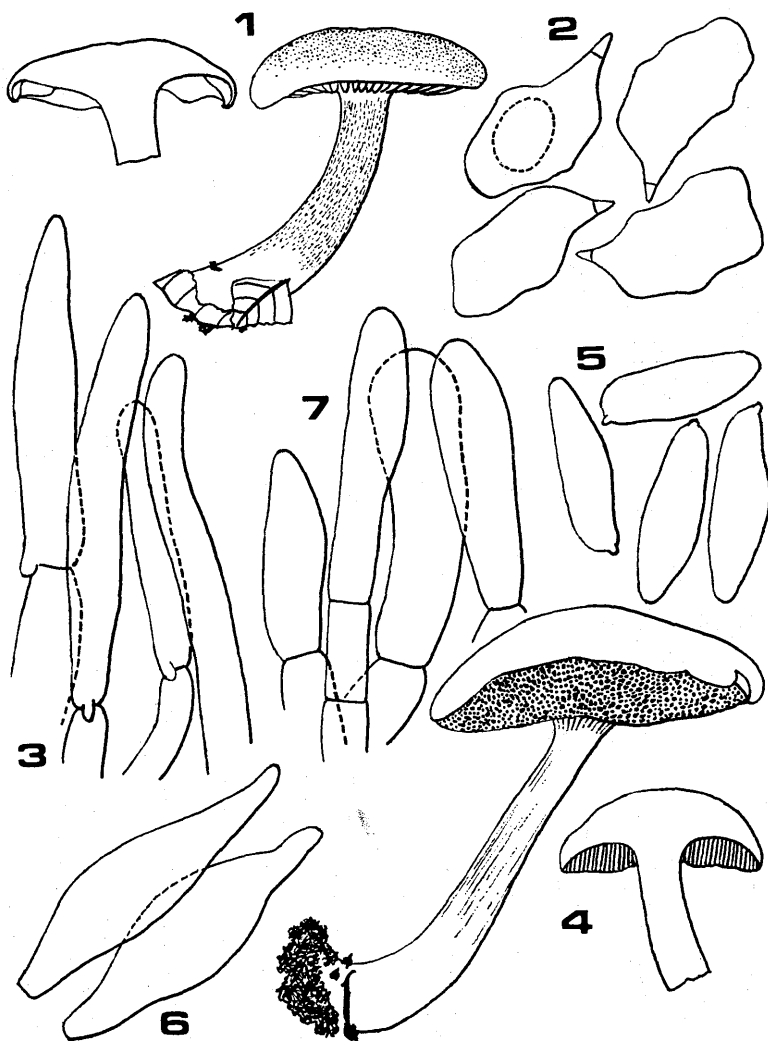


Fig. 2. 1-3, *Rhodophyllus kjuensis* Hongo. 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, cuticle. 4-7, *Tylophilus argillaceus* Hongo; 4, carpophores; 5, spores; 6, pleurocystidia; 7, cuticle. 1, 4, $\times 1$; 2, 5, $\times 2000$; 3, 7, $\times 500$; 6, $\times 1000$.

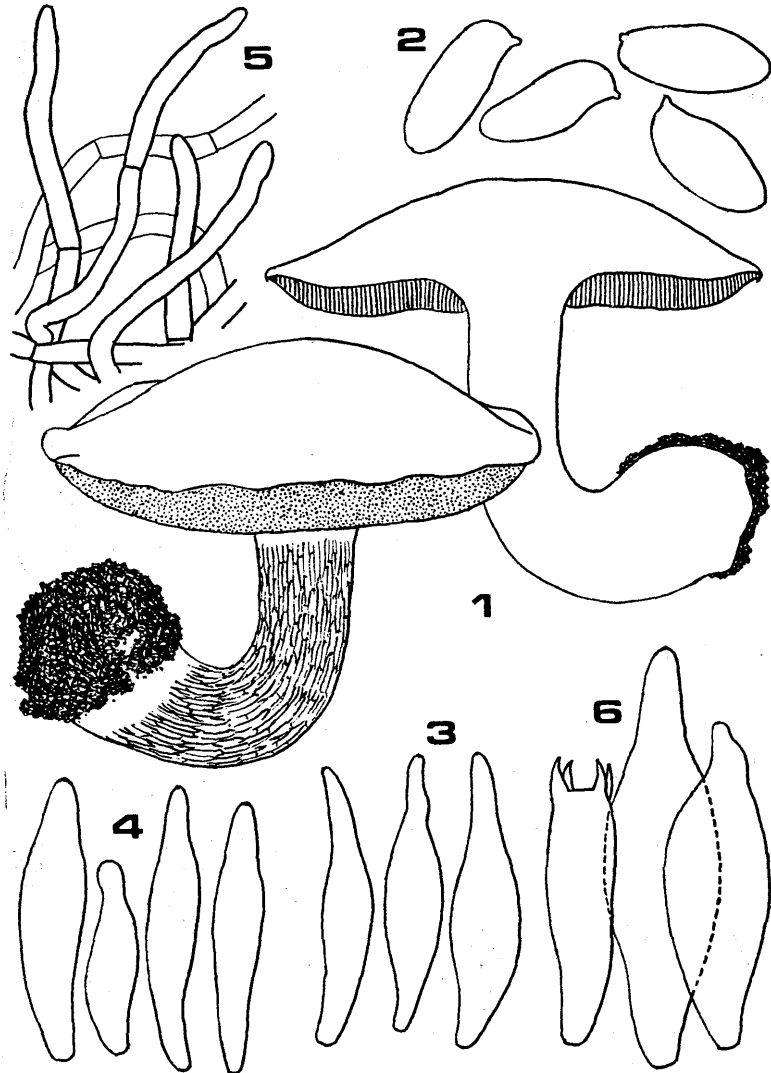


Fig. 3. *Boletus pseudoluridus* Hongo. 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, pleurocystidia; 4, cheilocystidia; 5, cuticle; 6, caulobasidium and caulocystidia. 1, $\times 1$; 2, $\times 2000$; 3, 4, 6, $\times 1000$; 5, $\times 500$.

Pileo 2-4.5 cm lato, convexo dein expanso, subviscido in humidis, minute velutino, e ochraceo argillaceo (5C6~5D6), margine subprojiciente; carne alba, fractu paululum carnescente, odore nullo, sapore amaro; tubulis depressis circum apicem stipitis, 4-6 mm longis, albis dein carneis; poris concoloribus tubulis, tactu brunnescentibus, 1-2 in uno mm, subangularibus; stipite 4-6 cm longo, 5-6 mm ad apicem, 7-10 mm ad basin crasso, apicem versus attenuato, ad apicem et ad basin albedo, ceterum pileo concolore, minute furfuraceo, longitudinaliter subrivuloso, solido; sporis $8.5-12.5 \times 3-4.5 \mu\text{m}$, anguste fusiformibus, depressione suprahilari praeditis, levibus, sub microscopio fere hyalinis; basidiis $19-25 \times 7-9 \mu\text{m}$, 2-4-sporis; pleurocystidiis $33-44 \times 7-11 \mu\text{m}$, numerosis, fusoideo-ventricosis, rostratis, subacutis, hyalinis vel brunneolo-flavis; cheilocystidiis $28-40 \times 6.5-9.5 \mu\text{m}$, pleurocystidiis similibus; tramate hymenophorali laterali; epicute pilei trichodermiali, ex hyphis subintertextis efformata, cellula terminali cylindracea vel clavata, $5.5-11.5 \mu\text{m}$ crassa; hyphis defibulatis.

Hab. In *Pinus densiflora*-*Quercus serrata* forest, near the Sakura Pass, Ôtsu-city, Shiga-pref., Sept. 9, 1981 (no. 6289, coll. Mr. Y. Kim—holotype).

Distr. Japan (Shiga).

In the field, this species is likely to be confused with cinnamon form of *Austroboletus gracilis* (Pk.) Wolfe (= *Tylopilus gracilis* (Pk.) Henn.), but in the latter the spores are larger and mostly punctate, and the cheilocystidia are not fusoid-ventricose but narrowly clavate. It appears closely related to *T. ruguloso-reticulatus* Hongo, but the light color of the pileus and stipe and the smaller spores make it readily distinct.

152) ***Tylopilus castaneiceps*** Hongo, sp. nov. (Fig. 4)

Pileo 2.5-6.5 cm lato, convexo, demum applanato, viscido in humidis, interdum rugoso-scrobiculato, e badio castaneo ("Bay", "Chestnut", "Burnt sienna", "Liver brown", "Kaiser brown", etc.; 7D7, 7E8, 7E6, etc.), margine leniter projiciente; carne in pileo alba vel dilute brunneola, in parte inferiore stipitis aureo-maculosa, odore fere nullo, sapore amaro; tubulis depressis circum apicem stipitis, 5-7 mm longis, albidis, deinde pallide argillaceo-vinaceis; poris tubulis concoloribus, immutabilibus, parvis, 1-3 in uno mm, rotundatis vel subangularibus; stipite 3.5-7.5 cm longo, 8-12 mm crasso, aequali sed interdum ad basin attenuato, e albedo cremeo, frequenter aureo-maculoso, manifeste reticulato, solido; sporis in cumulo brunneis ("Rood's brown"), $10-13 \times 4-5 \mu\text{m}$, inaequaliter oblongis, levibus, depressione suprahilari praeditis, sub microscopio pallide

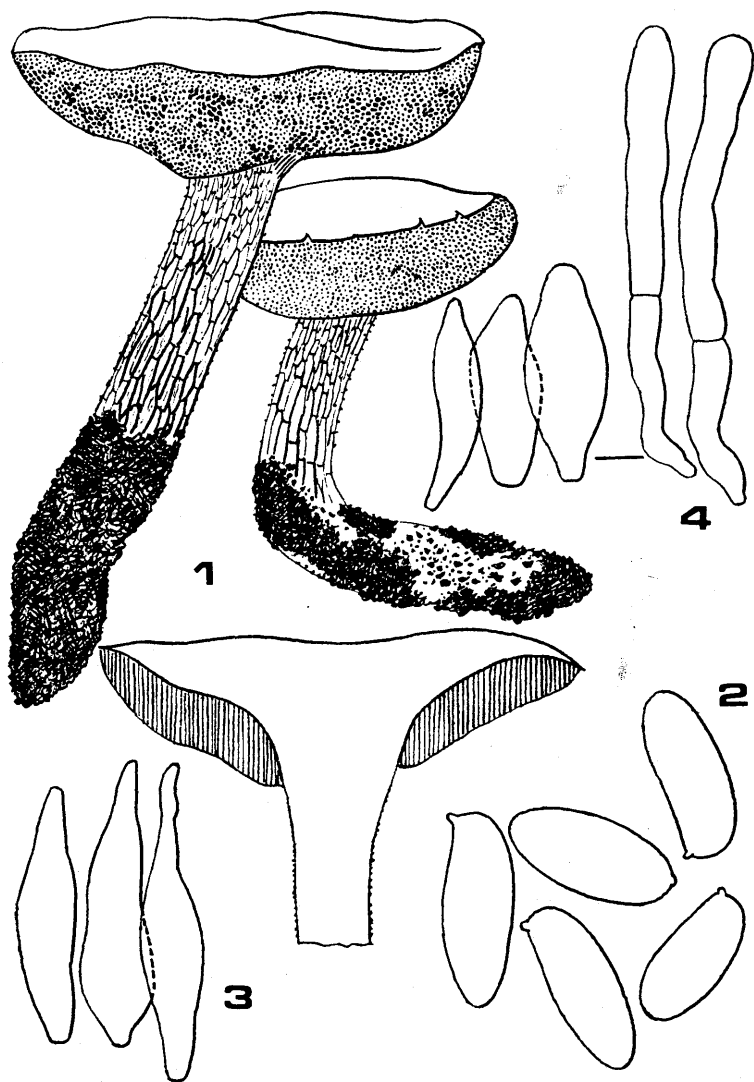


Fig. 4. *Tylopilus castaneiceps* Hongo. 1, carpophores; 2, spores; 3, pleurocystidia; 4, cheilocystidia of two types. 1, $\times 1$; 2, $\times 2000$; 3, 4, $\times 1000$.

stramineis; basidiis $23-32 \times 9.5-11.5 \mu\text{m}$, tetrasporis; pleurocystidiis $37-46 \times 8-9.5 \mu\text{m}$, sparsis, fusoideo-ventricosus, in rostrum proeminens summis angustatis, hyalinis, tenuitunicatis; cheilocystidiis numerosis, dimorphis, 1) $40-72(100) \times 6-7.5 \mu\text{m}$, elongato-cylindratis, 1-2-septatis, summis obtusis vel rotundatis, hyalinis, 2) $24-30 \times 5-7 \mu\text{m}$, fusoideo-ventricosus, obtusis vel subacutis, hyalinis, tenuitunicatis; tramate hymenophorali laterali; epicute pilei ixotrichodermiali, ex hyphis gelatinosis $3-5.5 \mu\text{m}$ latis efformata; hyphis defibulatis.

Hab. On red clay along road-cuts, in *Pinus densiflora-Quercus serrata* forest, Daradani, Fushimi-ku, Kyoto-city, Kyoto-pref., July 10, 1981 (no. 6260); June 28, 1982 (no. 6345); July 2, 1983 (no. 6434—holotype); Oct. 2, 1984 (no. 6576).

Distr. Japan (Kyoto, Tokyo).

Recognizable by the viscid, castaneous cap, and whitish, reticulate stipe which frequently shows vivid yellow stains. The combination of the viscid cap and brown spore print suggests that the present fungus may belong in the genus *Mucilopilus* proposed by Wolfe (1979). But the spore E^m value (length/width ratio) of this species is about 2.5, whereas in *Mucilopilus* the E^m value is consistently greater than 3.0 according to Wolfe. So the writer provisionally placed it in *Tylophilus* s.l. Mr. M. Aoki (Tokyo-To Laboratories for Medical Sciences, Tokyo) first collected this species on Mt. Takao, Tokyo in 1968.

Literature cited

Kornerup, A. & Wanscher, J.H. 1967. Methuen handbook of colour, 2nd. ed. London. Pegler, D.N. 1977. A revision of Entolomataceae (Agaricales) from India and Sri Lanka. Kew Bulletin 32: 189-220. Ridgway, R. 1912. Color standards and color nomenclature. Washington D.C. Wolfe, C.B. 1979. *Mucilopilus*, a new genus of the Boletaceae, with emphasis on North American taxa. Mycotaxon 10: 116-132.

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この報文では日本産のハラタケ目にぞくする菌類5新種を記載、図示した。

148) *Leucocoprinus subglobisporus* マルミノヒガサタケ (新称). ミイノヒガサタケ *L. otsuensis* (= ? *L. lilacinogranulosus*) に外観が類似しているが、胞子が広卵形〜類球形である点で容易に区別される。大津市田上 (たなかみ) 里町のごみ捨て場で採集した。

149) *Rhodophyllus kujuensis* ナスコンイッポンシメジ (新称). 傘・柄ともに暗紫色の小〜中形菌で、スリランカから報告されている *Entoloma purpureum* に近縁と思われるが、柄が比較的短く、また胞子の幅がやや狭い点で区別される。なお本菌では菌糸に多数のクランプが存在するが、後者では、少なくとも実質の菌糸にはクランプを欠くという。大分県九重山群への登山口長者原 (ちょうじゃばる) 付近の落葉広葉樹林、および山梨県道志 (どうし) 村のアカマツ・コナラ林で採集した。

150) *Boletus pseudoluridus* アカミアシイグチ (新称). 外観は多少ウラベニイロガワリ *B. luridus* に似ているが、孔口が赤色をおびない点で簡単に見分けがつく。類縁的にはアカジコウ *B. speciosus* に近いと思われるが、傘の色が異なり、青変性は強く、また胞子は小形である。大津市大平山のアカマツ・コナラ林で採った。

151) *Tylopilus argillaceus* アンボソニガイグチ (新称). 外観的にはクリカワヤシャイグチ *Austroboletus gracilis* の淡色型に似ているが、胞子その他の顕微鏡的特徴が全く異なる。類縁的にはコニガイグチ *T. rugulosoreticulatus* にもっとも近いと思われるが、傘や柄が淡色な点および胞子が小形な点で容易に区別される。大津市桜峠付近のアカマツ・コナラ林に発生する。

152) *Tylopilus castaneiceps* スメリニガイグチ (青木実氏新称). 傘はくり褐色でぬめりがあり、柄はほとんど白色で網目模様があり、しばしば黄斑をあらわす。明らかな粘性のある点ならびに胞子紋が褐色である点から *Mucilopilus* 属との類縁も考えられるが、胞子の形状のちがいを考慮して広義のニガイグチ属に置いた。京都市伏見区陀羅谷 (だらだに) 及び東京都高尾山に産する。

正 誤 Errata

Vol. 60 No. 5 頁 (Page) 146 Explanation of Plates II-III

行 (Line)	誤 (For)	正 (Read)
3	(×ca 450)	(×ca 1800)
4	C ×ca 70	C ×ca 900